

DIPSACUS LACINIATUS IN ILLINOIS.—On July 26, 1952, while driving along west 55th Street in Chicago, I noticed some whitish flowers among the purple ones of a thistle in a weedy area at the roadside. Thinking that here might have been a white-flowered form of the thistle, *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Tenore, I stopped the car and investigated. A close look revealed what a glance at thirty-five miles an hour had not. The whitish flowers were those of a teasel, later identified as *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. According to the eighth edition of Gray's Manual, this species is found from Massachusetts to Michigan; thus, the present Illinois record represents a westward extension of its range. The plant was seen not only at the place where I first noticed it but also in another weedy field across the street, in a similar area about one mile further west on 55th Street, and along the Burlington right of way at Clarendon Hills. Specimens have been placed on file in the Illinois Herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum.—JOHN W. THIERET, CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

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ANOTHER COLOR FORM OF EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM L.—In the summer of 1947, we found along Glen Highway, in Alaska, an extensive colony of *Epilobium latifolium* L. With the typical species, were also represented the albino, forma *leucanthum* (Ulke) Fernald, and another variation in which the petals are white and sepals purplish. So far as I am aware, the latter form has no name and I propose to designate it *f. Munzii*.

**Epilobium latifolium** L., forma **Munzii**, nov. f.—Petalis lacteis, sepalis roseis vel purpureis.—ALASKA: Glen Highway, Mile 141, July 27, 1947, *Dutilly, Lepage & O'Neill*, no. 21656 (Holotype: Catholic Univ. of America, Wash.).

With forma *leucanthum*, both petals and sepals are white, while in this new form only the petals are white, the sepals remaining as in the typical species. Forma *Munzii* parallels *Epilobium angustifolium* L., forma *spectabile* (Simmons) Fernald. It is a pleasure to name this plant for Dr. Philip A. Munz, a specialist on the Onagraceae, who studies our critical collections of *Epilobium* every year.—ERNEST LEPAGE, ECOLE D'AGRICULTURE, RIMOUSKI, QUÉ. CANADA.

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